

# Herald Tribune

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## Protecting Language Minorities

### Trudeau Offers Wide Reform to Stem Separatist Clamor

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, July 6 (NYT).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, declaring in Parliament the country's integrity has been under a severe threat from separatist forces in Quebec, said yesterday that his government was willing to consider constitutional changes, including the possibility of a new federal government, to protect Quebec's English-speaking minorities, which he said were being threatened by a proposed provincial constitution that would require most government services to be in French.



Pierre Elliott Trudeau

The function of the task force will be to promote national unity through a broad range of activities in both governmental and nongovernmental areas. Mr. Trudeau, 53, a former cabinet minister, had until recently headed the Anti-Separatist Board. Mr. Roberts, 50, a lawyer and a director of numerous large companies, governed Ontario from 1961 until he resigned in 1971.

deau, called the National Unity Group, headed by Secretary of State John Roberts.

#### Education Areas

Some of the changes that Mr. Trudeau said he would be willing to consider included a provision transferring responsibility from the provinces to the federal government for education affairs affecting what Mr. Trudeau called "official language minority groups."



BEING PREPARED—Men in the 35-40 age bracket who had no previous service in the Rhodesian Security Forces undergoing medical examinations in Salisbury in preparation for duty in the police reserve. The recruits are affectionately known as "Salusa Scouts" after a product sold for its claimed rejuvenating powers for the middle-aged.

## Response to Seceding Political Group

### Smith Espouses Pragmatism on Settlement

By Robert Trumbull

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 6 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith, under criticism from former political allies for his majority rule commitment, said today that to abide by his party's principles would mean "there will never be a settlement."

Patriotic Front is public enemy No. 1... they are the ones supporting terrorism. The Front, which links two nationalist guerrilla organizations, is headed by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

Reports have said that Britain and the United States are establishing a peace-keeping force consisting of troops from such countries as Nigeria, Ghana, India and Canada.

## Police Move on Fanatical Society

### Body of Abducted Ex-Official Found in Cairo; 3 Arrested

CAIRO, July 6 (AP).—The body of a former Egyptian cabinet minister kidnapped by Moslems, was found today in a Cairo night club district, police said. The body, which had been strangled and then thrown in a well, was found after a medical examination. The man had been abducted from his home in a rundown villa in a suburb of Cairo.

The kidnappers rented a villa just off the Pyramids Road, where a strip of nightclubs leading to the Giza burial ground of the pharaohs.

## Israel Drops Funds Case Against Eban

By Robert Trumbull

TEL AVIV, July 6 (UPI)—Attorney General Aharon Barak today ruled that there is not enough evidence to prosecute former Foreign Minister Abba Eban for holding about \$300,000 in bank accounts abroad.

## But Again Attacks Carrillo

By Robert Trumbull

MOSCOW, July 6 (NYT).—In an apparent effort to halt the growing rift between Moscow and the Spanish Communist party, the Soviet foreign affairs minister today denied the existence of any campaign to "excommunicate" the party.

## Kremlin Eases Its Criticism Of W. European Communists

By Robert Trumbull

MOSCOW, July 6 (NYT).—In an apparent effort to halt the growing rift between Moscow and the Spanish Communist party, the Soviet foreign affairs minister today denied the existence of any campaign to "excommunicate" the party.

denies Moscow's traditional dominance of the international Communist movement, even characterizing the Soviet party as "imperialist."

## Pakistan Coup Leader Orders

### Fort to Restore Democracy

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 6 (UPI).—Gen. Muhammad Haq today followed up his less colorful orders for 8-day operation to restore democracy in Pakistan. He set October deadline for new elections.

Steel-helmeted troops guarded public buildings today but the 70 million Pakistanis seemed to have taken calmly this third imposition of army rule since independence from Britain in 1947.

## Top U.K. Union Demands Free Pay Bargaining

By Robert Trumbull

LONDON, July 6 (Reuters).—Britain's biggest trade union today demanded a return to free collective bargaining next month, dealing the second blow in two days to the Labor government's hopes of continuing its incomes policy.

## Assimilation Supplements State Policy

By Robert Trumbull

Legacy of Illich (Lenin) collective farm at Valguem, has 350 pupils, more than half of whom are Jewish. The required foreign language is German.

## U.S.S.R.'s Jewish Province and the Vanishing Jews

By Robert C. Ioth

BIROBIDZHAN, U.S.S.R.—Perhaps the most striking thing about Birobidzhan, the Jewish autonomous province of which this city is the capital, is that Hebrew is not taught here.

## Carter Believes Mideast Peace Possible Soon

By Robert Trumbull

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—President Carter told U.S. Jewish leaders today that peace between Israel and Arab nations is not "beyond the bounds of realization in the next number of months."

## Carter Reported To Feel Moscow Bars Early Talks

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT).—President Carter is increasingly doubtful that an early summit conference can be arranged with Leonid Brezhnev because of conditions laid down by the Soviet leader for such a meeting.

The Soviet party leader and President told U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon, whose message on the hour-and-40-minute conversation reached the White House yesterday, that his inclination was to use a meeting with Mr. Carter primarily to ratify agreements already made by lower-level officials, particularly some progress on strategic arms limitation.

## Izvestia Says Cruise Pact Was Agreed

By Robert Trumbull

MOSCOW, July 6 (Reuters).—A leading Soviet commentator said today the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed on a formula covering air-launched cruise missiles during Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in 1975 and last year.

The commentator, Viktor Matveyev of the government newspaper Izvestia, alleged that the Carter administration was now denying that any agreement existed in order to justify development of the Cruise missile system.

## Formula Cited

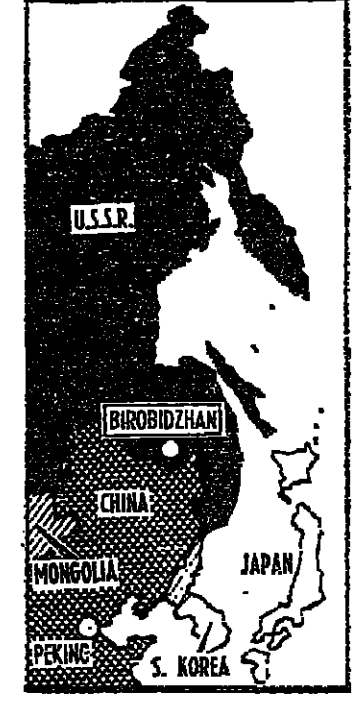
A formula was agreed upon which heavy bombers, when equipped with Cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 kilometers (370 miles), should be equipped with rockets carrying separating warheads and should be counted in the ceiling for these missiles.

This was apparently a reference to the limit of 1,320 strategic ballistic missiles that could be equipped with multiple independently targeted warheads under the provisional 1974 Vladivostok SALT accord.

## Phased Withdrawal

However, he and other administration officials have tried to make it clear that what they are suggesting is not a simple withdrawal by Israel but, rather, a phased withdrawal in which Israel would be protected by what the administration calls special security lines, until the good intentions of the Arab states and the permanence of peace had been amply demonstrated.

Mr. Carter does not believe that his decision last week to stop production of the costly B-1 bomber will seriously complicate strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, even though an important part of the decision was to develop and deploy the unmanned drone aircraft known as the Cruise missile, a weapon (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Mr. Carter said that he envisaged "a real sense of peace" in the Middle East that would involve "a commitment" to have diplomatic relations between Israel and its neighbors, exchange of diplomats, open communications, trade, travel and tourism.



## Palestinians Claim Responsibility

## 23 Persons Injured by Blast At Market East of Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, July 6 (Reuters).—A bomb exploded beneath a vegetable stall and wounded 23 persons in a crowded market on the outskirts of Tel Aviv today.

Security authorities said that a "fairly large" bomb was planted

in a vegetable crate in a street leading to the main Petah Tikva Market, five miles from central Tel Aviv. It was the biggest incident of this kind in the Tel Aviv region this year.

Five of the victims were badly hurt, a hospital spokesman said. A man had a leg blown off and a pregnant woman was hit in the abdomen by flying debris.

Security authorities had been on the watch for violence. They said that some sort of violent demonstration had been expected to mark the start of the trial of two young West Germans and three Arabs accused of trying to attack an Israeli airliner in Kenya.

## No Firm Link

There was no definite indication, however, that the trial and the bomb were linked.

Petah Tikva is in an area close to the pre-1967 boundary between Israel and Jordan. Arabs from Israeli-controlled areas customarily go to the Petah Tikva Market to sell their produce.

Security forces rounded up dozens of Arabs. A police spokesman said that some were held to protect them from angry Israelis.

Stalls were splintered and bloodstained piles of fruit littered the market. Motorists stopped to pick up wounded before ambulances arrived.

Merchants quickly cleared up the debris and, within two hours of the blast, the market was functioning normally.

## Responsibility Claimed

BEIRUT, July 6 (NYT).—A Palestinian guerrilla group, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said that the blast at Petah Tikva was set off by its commandos, who belong to a cell operating inside Israel.

## Body Found; Cairo Holds 3

(Continued from Page 1)

to the hideout. Temperatures here have been in the 90s for weeks.

The stench was a major problem for the kidnappers and written instructions on how to minimize it led police to the villa, officials said.

One of the kidnappers' couriers reportedly was seized by police as he was about to swallow a note that read:

"Merchandise should be covered with mint leaves, sprayed with ammonia and moved away in a cart for burial."

Under police interrogation, the courier disclosed the location of the villa, officials said.

Kidnappers' Demands

The kidnappers had demanded the release of 60 jailed members of their society and payment of a ransom equivalent to \$600,000 for sparing Dr. Zababy's life. A deadline of noon Monday was extended to 5 p.m.

After the second deadline expired, an anonymous telephone caller told news agencies in Cairo that Dr. Zababy was dead and gave a false address where he said the body could be found.

## Schmidt Starts 11-Day Trip To Canada, U.S. and Iceland

BONN, July 6 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt left today on an 11-day tour of Canada, the United States and Iceland.

Mr. Schmidt is said to be seeking

ing a better personal understanding with President Carter in hopes of smoothing policy differences.

At the White House next Wednesday and Thursday, the two leaders will discuss nuclear problems, the world economic outlook, East-West issues and the North-South dialogue among industrial and developing nations.

Mr. Schmidt's first official talks with Mr. Carter on U.S. soil will follow a seven-day stay in Canada and talks with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Different Perceptions

Disagreement between Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Carter has been "exaggerated," a senior U.S. diplomat said here. But he added that they still have "different perceptions of reality" on the most sensitive U.S.-German issue the Bonn government's plans to export potential atomic bomb technology.

Mr. Carter feels that West Germany could do more to help speed world economic recovery by importing more goods from poorer countries, the U.S. source said.

Nuclear issues will also dominate Mr. Schmidt's talks with Mr. Trudeau in Vancouver and in Ottawa.

Mr. Schmidt wants Canada to resume uranium exports to the European Economic Community, embargoed because Mr. Trudeau's government wants the Common Market to accept stiffer international nuclear safeguards.

On the way back to Bonn, Mr. Schmidt will stop in Iceland next Friday and Saturday to meet Premier Geir Halgrimsson.

## Centrists Bid In Israel for Cabinet Role

JERUSALEM, July 6 (AP).—The Democratic Movement for Change agreed today to renew talks on joining the government, giving Likud Prime Minister Menachem Begin a chance to widen his parliamentary majority.

The decision by the centrist party, which advocates giving up some occupied Arab territory in exchange for peace, indicated that it saw some moderation in Mr. Begin's hard-line policies on conceding territory.

If the DMC joins the Cabinet, it would increase the government's power in the 120-seat Knesset (parliament) from 62 to 77 and give Mr. Begin a stronger hand in negotiating peace with the Arabs.

The DMC broke off earlier negotiations after Mr. Begin's Likud bloc refused to commit itself to a withdrawal from the occupied West Bank as part of a peace agreement.

## Policy Shifts

Since taking office on June 30, however, Mr. Begin has said that he would embark on peace talks based on United Nations Security Council resolutions (which call on Israel to withdraw from occupied territory), and he has said that any subject is open for negotiation, including the West Bank.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, and some Likud leaders, have hinted that the government might make a deal for the West Bank if an Arab peace offer were good enough. This apparently has helped satisfy the DMC's demand for moderation.

The final barrier was cleared today when the DMC leader, Yigael Yadin, won encouraging responses from the government over changing Israel's system of elections by proportional representation.

Mr. Yadin envisages a modified version of the British electoral system.

A final decision on whether to join the government must come from the DMC's central committee.

## U.S. Europe Criticized

JERUSALEM, July 6 (UPI).—Former Foreign Minister Yigael Allon today criticized the Carter administration and Western Europe for putting pressure on Israel before its new government could develop its policies.

He termed recent U.S. policy statements "irresponsible."

He refused to comment on Prime Minister Begin's rightist policies despite "deep disagreement" with them, largely because of Mr. Begin's forthcoming trip to Washington.

His restraint was indicative of the "high degree of unity" in Israel after recent policy statements by the United States and the European Economic Community urging an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and creation of a Palestinian homeland.

"I thought the United States and Europe should have given the new administration a chance to develop its policies and not push it around," Mr. Allon said.

## Sees Extremism

"I don't think that extremist expressions in Israel can justify irresponsible expressions in Washington," he said.

Mr. Allon, sounding bitter in his first interview since leaving office last month, said that the United States was not being even-handed. He said that Washington did not react when Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said that the Jews in Israel should return to Europe—a "most terrible statement from an Arab politician."

## Peru Will Allow 4 Hijackers to Go to Venezuela

LIMA, July 6 (Reuters).—Peru today offered safe conduct to the hijackers of a Chilean airliner if Venezuela grants their request for political asylum.

A Venezuelan Embassy spokesman said.

The four hijackers forced the airliner with 60 persons aboard to fly to Lima yesterday while it was on an internal Chilean flight. They surrendered after eight hours of airport negotiations and were turned over to the Venezuelan Embassy.

Their original demand on landing was for fuel to go on to Venezuela. The Venezuelan government is still considering whether to accept them.



ENVOY ARRIVES—The new U.S. envoy to France, Arthur Hartman, arriving yesterday at Charles de Gaulle Airport to take up his position in Paris. With the veteran diplomat are his wife, Denna, right, and daughter Lise. He is 51.

## Neutron Bomb Seen as Threat to Arms Talks

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP).—

The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has warned the White House that production of neutron artillery projectiles and lance missile warheads might damage one or more major arms negotiations initiatives with the Soviet Union and other nations.

"No one here thinks it is a good idea to build these weapons now," an agency official said yesterday, "but there is a division of opinion within the agency as to how much effect production will have on these negotiations."

According to informed executive-branch and congressional sources, the arms agency's still-secret analysis of the effects of

producing a new generation of enhanced-radiation tactical nuclear weapons pointed out possible adverse impact on:

• Talks with the Soviet Union on a comprehensive test ban treaty because, according to an agency source, additional underground nuclear tests are needed before the lance neutron warhead or the neutron 8-inch artillery shell are ready for production.

• Nonproliferation talks with nations that currently do not have nuclear weapons, because the United States would be moving toward a second generation of weapons while telling others they should not have a first.

• Discussions with NATO allies, the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact nations to cut down on both sides' European forces where, three years ago, U.S. spokesmen pledged not to move to "mini-nukes" that would reduce the threshold between nuclear and conventional weapons.

The neutron weapons, however, are not considered "mini-nukes" because their yields are still large enough to distinguish them from conventional weapons.

The Soviet state does not support Jewish culture here to perpetuate Jewish traditions, Mr. Shapiro said. "These things are done just to meet the cultural needs of the Jewish part of the population," he added. "There is nothing formal or special in it."

So what advantage is there for a Jew to live here? "No special advantage," he replied, "just as in the Ukraine there are no special provisions for Ukrainians."

Minorities Not Unique

So why have a Jewish autonomous province? "All? The significance is that Jews got the opportunity for national determination, a form of statehood, and it still exists. Jews have political rights, like seats in the Chamber of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, because of the region," Mr. Shapiro said.

Perhaps some day there will be no Jews left in the region? "Perhaps," shrugged Mark Kaufman, director of a transmitter plant. "It's a voluntary thing, to come or to leave. For Jews to be a minority in their region is not unique, he said. Kazakhs, Tatars and others are in the same situation."

Then one day perhaps there will be no Jewish autonomous province? "Perhaps," said the editor of the Russian-language Birobidzhan Zvezda, Jacob Gurevich. "But not in the foreseeable future." And maybe in two or three generations, or 100 years, there will be no more Jews in the region? "Who knows?" he replied.

This article was written by Mr. Toth before he left the Soviet Union. He has returned to the United States.

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Electrical Power Fails in Several Spanish Cities

MADRID, July 6 (AP).—An electrical power failure hit Madrid and large areas throughout Spain today. It lasted for more than 90 minutes in some places.

Officials said the breakdown was caused by a technical failure at Mudarra substation, which channels power supplies to most of Spain.

The breakdown trapped thousands of persons in elevators and subway trains and caused huge traffic jams.

The officials said the breakdown affected Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Bilbao, Burgos, Zaragoza, Avila, Castellon de la Plana, Badajoz and Granada.

## Soviet Eases Party Stance

(Continued from Page 1)

solved last year, to the extent that a conference of European Communist parties was convened in Berlin.

Largely because of the insistence of the Yugoslav Communists, Moscow and its inner circle of allies agreed to accept the precept that international Communism has no "center" and that all Communist parties are sovereign and equal. In return, the independent parties participated in the show of a degree of unity represented by the Berlin conference.

But since last summer, suspicions and disagreements have re-emerged, with fears in some Communist quarters of a break trailing in seriousness the Chinese-Soviet split.

Clearly startled by the intensity of West European Communist reaction to its original denunciation of Mr. Carrillo, Novoye Vremya asserted today that a misunderstanding between Communist parties had been created by deliberate misrepresentation on the part of the "bourgeois" press.

Yesterday, congressional sources said that after an intervention by Rosalynn Carter, who visited Ecuador on her Latin American tour last month, the administration decided to review the initial decision.

State Department officials said that Mrs. Carter did not intercede directly. They would not elaborate.

Several congressional aides expressed some puzzlement about the swiftness of the rebuttal to Israel, since the Israelis were told by U.S. officials recently to submit to the State Department their request to sell the El Al aircraft to Ecuador.

U.K. and Guatemala Hold Talks on Belize

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—Britain and Guatemala were to make another attempt today to settle the Central American nation's claim to Belize, the last remaining obstacle to that British colony's independence.

Diplomats from nations were to begin two days of meetings at the headquarters of the Organization of American States here.

Belize, formerly British Honduras, has a population of nearly 128,000. It adjoins Guatemala and Mexico.

Cortes Opens July 22

MADRID, July 6 (Reuters).—King Juan Carlos today set July 22 as the date for the opening of Spain's first democratically elected Cortes since 1939.

## In Face of Eurocommunism

## Cunhal Party Holds to Soviet Line

By James M. Markham

LISBON, July 6 (NYT).—In neighboring Spain, Santiago Carrillo, head of the Communist party, has been "excommunicated" by the Kremlin for preaching the heresy of Eurocommunism. But there seems no danger of the doctrine spreading across the frontier, for Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist party, remains the Soviet Union's best friend in Western Europe.

"We think, yes, that the Soviet Union is a democratic and socialist country," declared Mr. Cunhal, 63, interviewed at the Communist party's fortress-like headquarters here. "It is one of the countries where there is one of the most ample democracies."

Mr. Cunhal's tone has softened a bit. He no longer states that "we Communists don't accept the rules of the election game," as he did in 1975, when the ascendant Portuguese Communists were bent on eliminating their political opponents.

On the contrary, the Portuguese Communists, according to their leader, should be as the staunchest defenders of those institutions they once tried to efface—a multiparty democracy, a free press, freedom of expression.

For Democracy

"Since April 25," Mr. Cunhal asserted, referring to the 1974 military coup that brought down the Salazar dictatorship, "if there is one party that has been for democracy, it is the Communist party."

But, as a two-hour conversation made clear, Mr. Cunhal does not want "bourgeois democracy" for Portugal; he wants Soviet-style "democracy."

Mr. Cunhal used the word "Eurocommunism" only once. "You know very well it was not used by us," he said, "but the party chief, who himself bristled at such jargon as 'capitalist-laboralist-and-imperialist recuperation' to describe what is happening in Portugal under Premier Mario Soares's Socialist government."

The Portuguese Communist, hardened by what he said were 13 years in Salazar's prisons, said he "rejected" at the dawn of democracy in Spain and denied that he was secretly delighted that Mr. Carrillo's party finished a bad third in last month's elections. Even so, Mr. Cunhal noted that his Moscow-line party had taken "almost double" the percentage of votes—18 per cent to 9 per cent—gained by the renegade Spanish party.

"As for Santiago Carrillo, it is well known that we do not share in any way his conceptions, his opinions—for example, on the socialist countries," said Mr. Cunhal, who is almost as outspoken in defense of Eastern European regimes as Mr. Carrillo.

Mr. Cunhal said that he was surprised many in Washington with his decision to stop the B-1 production program, apparently never leashed toward either full-scale production or building a substantial number. He tended to think that either a small-scale production program should be undertaken or that production should be halted.

Thus, some observers believe that the President's apparent optimism on the Cruise missile issue may be excessive.

Ground Missiles

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U.S. Again Blocks Sales of Israeli Jets to Ecuador

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT).—The Carter administration rebuffed today a second attempt by Israel to sell Ecuador 24 fighter-bombers equipped with U.S. engines.

State Department spokesman Rodding Carter 3d said, "The government's position is unchanged." He cited Feb. 7 policy statements which blocked the sale on the ground that the administration opposed the transfer of advanced and sophisticated aircraft to Latin America.

State Department officials confirmed that Israel, through its ambassador to Washington, Simcha Dinitz, had asked the department to reconsider the decision. Today, both Israel and Ecuador were informed that the U.S. position remained unchanged.

Yesterday, congressional sources said that after an intervention by Rosalynn Carter, who visited Ecuador on her Latin American tour last month, the administration decided to review the initial decision.

State Department officials said that Mrs. Carter did not intercede directly. They would not elaborate.

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Alvaro Cunhal

Mr. Cunhal is critical of their lack of democracy.

Mr. Cunhal said he had not read Mr. Carrillo's book, "Eurocommunism and the State," which was the ostensible target

## Carter Reported to Believe Brezhnev Terms Bar Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

that has caused obvious concern in Moscow.

The President believes the United States and Russia are already in practical agreement on such questions as the range limit to be set on air-launched Cruise missiles, which would be about 1,800 miles, and on sea-launched Cruise missiles, of about 360 miles.

There is still disagreement as to whether each bomber or other aircraft carrying Cruise missiles should be counted as a Multiple Independently-targeted Re-entry Vehicle under an arms limitation agreement. If the U.S. view that such aircraft should not be counted as MRVs prevailed, the airborne Cruise missiles would, in effect, not be counted in the overall permitted totals of strategic weapons.

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of a stinging Soviet comments last month. The commentary was the opening salvo of a Moscow orchestrated campaign to inject ideological orthodoxy into European Communism.

He avoided saying anything very nasty about Mr. Carrillo, but he dismissed repeated questions centered on the infringement of human rights in Soviet Union as, essentially, manifestations of a continuing "campaign" against it.

"Human rights is something of a slogan, an instrument. I right now is being used again countries where, in my opinion human rights are respected," Cunhal said, adding that it is in charge of the campaign not lead the same battle in its own country.

There is in these countries full battle—a campaign against so-called violations of human rights in the Soviet Union," Mr. Cunhal, who recently declined an invitation to debate Portuguese television with An Amalrik, an exiled Soviet agent.

Mr. Carter does not believe that Mr. Brezhnev's health, which has often been reported to be in poor condition, is an obstacle to a summit meeting. Ambassador Tson, reported that the Soviet leader seemed to be very vigorous in good health.

It was also learned that President has not formed a definite impression as to what the United States should do with refugees from South Vietnam who are stranded in South Asia, where governments are reluctant to admit them. A report by the State Department that about 15,000 such refugees had been admitted to the United States has not yet reached Mr. Carter, although his national security staff is studying it.

He feels that there is a very humanistic obligation to such stranded people but, presently has not decided if it is a moral obligation to South Vietnamese anti-Communist refugees growing out of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war.

Tax-Paid Abortions

Mr. Carter, it was learned, is in general agreement with a Supreme Court decision that governments need not pay under a federal insurance program for costs of nontherapeutic or medically unnecessary abortions, seems to believe that there is a difference between the ability of more affluent women to get abortions, which the court left undisturbed, and an insistence that taxpayers have to help fund abortions for the poor.

The President apparently some management technique a form of mental discipline in his policy makers, without closing subsequent compromise the final policy. For instance insisted that an inter-agency group exploring changes in welfare system work on the assumption that costs would be permitted to rise above previous levels.

He found that it was all easy for such planners to present programs and add costs to achieve equity or better coverage.

Soviet Comment on Two

MOSCOW, July 6 (UPI).—Soviet Union today said that a July Fourth speech by Ambassador Tson was dropped Soviet television because of references to human rights.

At the same time, however, commentary by the news agency Tass asserted that alleged that the Russians had "gotten Mr. Tson" are nothing more than an idle and utterly absurd notion.

The apparent contrast stemmed from the Soviet pretention of what Tass said: "The Soviet Union holds around alleged violations of man rights in the U.S.S.R."

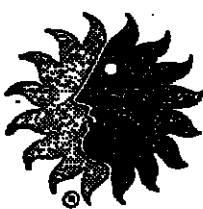
Fourth Base Channel

MOSCOW, July 6 (UPI).—Soviet Union today said today production of the U.S. missile opened up a "new channel of the strategic race" which will increase the facilities of reaching a strategic arms limitation agreement.

An article in New Times weekly journal of world affairs breaking his campaign to "go further than the present administration" in establishing control over nuclear arms.

Insider's said, the U.S. States was spreading up "the bridled arms race."

The production of Cruise missiles means virtually the dery of a new, fourth (after continental ballistic missile, submarine-launched ballistic missile and heavy bomber) channel of the strategic arms race, Times said.





## Draft Goes to Security Advisers

# Global-Strategy Memo Divides Carter's Staff

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP).

The final stage of one of the most heated bureaucratic struggles in the young Carter administration will begin tomorrow morning at an unannounced meeting in the White House.

The subject under consideration—and causing dispute—is a document called "PRM-10," a "net assessment" of the global balance of power in the broadest terms, and proposals for alternative U.S. foreign policies to cope with economic, political, conventional and strategic nuclear issues.

Originally, this presidential review memorandum was thought of as a grand design for U.S. foreign and military policy in the Carter administration. But the version that senior national security officials will discuss tomorrow has shrunk to more modest dimensions. It is, according to sources who have read the latest draft, less bold and less ambitious than its principal author once hoped.

The story of this attempt at policy-making on a grand scale seems to tell a good deal about the inner workings of the new administration, and about the government's best estimates of Soviet and U.S. capabilities.

The principal author of PRM-10 is Prof. Samuel Huntington of Harvard, a friend of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser. Mr. Brzezinski hired Mr. Huntington as a consultant (after Defense Secretary Harold Brown had turned him down for a high post in the Pentagon) to oversee preparation of PRM-10.

Mr. Huntington has a reputation as a hardliner, which influenced the initial reaction inside the government when it was announced that he would coordinate PRM-10. Several of the persons who were asked to help with the project said privately in its early stages that they hoped to write a document that would scare the Carter administration into greater respect for Soviet military power.

For a time it looked as if this might happen. An earlier draft of Mr. Huntington's "net assessment," sources said, included the contention that the Russians have military superiority in Central Europe and could believe that they might win a war there.

This view was sharply disputed within the government, however, and now has been substantially modified, the sources said.

The draft that will be considered tomorrow reportedly says the military balance in Central Europe is uncertain enough that the Russians could not confidently predict the outcome of a war.

The latest draft is "surprisingly optimistic" about the capability of the United States to cope with the Soviet threat, according to an authoritative source. In a preliminary meeting last week, a representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff criticized the latest draft of PRM-10 as too optimistic, sources said.

Some officials who helped draft PRM-10 say the study has been poorly organized and is intellectually weak. Others defend it. A source predicted that the senior officials who will begin to consider it this week will be able to turn the draft material into substantive decisions.

Bureaucrats have fought over PRM-10 since the idea for it first emerged from the National Security Council. The study originally was to be a thorough investigation of alternative national strategies for the United States.

This upset the State Department, which saw an invasion of its domain, and the Pentagon, which reportedly feared that an outside determination of "na-

tional strategy" would compel the armed forces to accept new and unwanted force structures.

Early maneuvering resulted in a division of the study into two parts: Mr. Huntington's net assessment, which was to include possible national strategies in a general sense, and a "force posture statement" on the details of the military balance and alternative military strategies, to be prepared by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

**Shift of Emphasis**  
This meant that the Pentagon would coordinate specific inquiries into the country's military needs, thus diminishing the practical significance of Mr. Huntington's study, at least in the view of the military.

Although the bureaucrats have not ignored Mr. Huntington or his study, many of them have concentrated on the second study, the force posture statement, as more important.

The force posture study became an extremely ambitious undertaking. Interagency task forces studied five areas: A possible conflict in Central Europe involving NATO and the Warsaw Pact; an East-West war outside

Europe; possible conflicts in East Asia; "national" wars (wars that might be fought by choice—"I don't want to say more Vietnam, but that's what we're talking about," in the words of a source), and all-out nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

Assessments of U.S. needs in these categories led to more than 200 possible "strategic packages." After much boiling down, the document now proposes a half dozen possible strategic postures.

**Officials Discouraged**  
The PRM-10 process has left a substantial number of government officials discouraged, although several said they would withhold judgment until the National Security Council decides on the topics PRM-10 covers.

Mr. Carter took office proclaiming that the cold war had ended, a participating official noted, but Mr. Huntington's latest draft says that the world is now in a second era of the cold war. The document treats the Soviet-U.S. relationship as the overriding issue of U.S. diplomacy and military strategy, and makes few concessions to the vision of a new international order that the President evoked in his campaign and in rhetoric since his inauguration.



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*Tia Maria*



Patrick Kearney, right, and David Hill, center, are taken into court for arraignment in Riverside, Calif.

## Two Arraigned in California 'Trash Bag' Murder Case

By Myrna Oliver

RIVERSIDE, Calif., July 6. Patrick Kearney, 37, and David Hill, 34, both of Redondo Beach, Calif., were arraigned yesterday for two of what may become known as the "trash bag" killings, but Riverside Sheriff Ben Clark said the two may be linked to at least 26 other murders.

There is speculation that the two subjects may have been involved in a total of 43 murders during the last 10 years.

Riverside Municipal Court Judge Phillip La Rocca set July 6 for the preliminary hearing in the case. Hill was set at \$10,000 for each of the men, surrendered to the Riverside Sheriff's Department Friday.

They were arraigned for the murders of Arturo Marquez, 24, whose body was found March 3, and John Lemay, whose body was found March 18, in Corona.

**15 Cases**  
Sheriff Clark said sheriff's investigators now believe they "15 workable cases" and 13 other cases have been issued.

He said Mr. Kearney accompanied investigators to Imperial County Monday and pointed out possible locations where he has disposed of bodies. Two bodies previously found, said Clark, were linked to the mass murder case because Mr. Kearney's visit to the El

Centro area Monday. The sheriff said names of the victims have been withheld until relatives can be notified.

Investigators are now searching for other bodies and weapons in five southern California counties—San Diego, Orange, Los Angeles, Riverside and Imperial.

Sheriff Clark said Mr. Kearney has told investigators that the bodies and weapons used have been disposed of in trash bins throughout southern California.

The sheriff said investigators first connected eight murder cases because of similarities: the bodies were found nude; victims were shot in the head; homosexual acts had occurred with some of them and they were disposed of in plastic garbage bags tied in a similar fashion.

He said murders in the 15 cases now considered "workable" occurred as long ago as 1970.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Standby Gas Rationing Plan Reported Ordered by Carter

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT).

President Carter "net" yesterday with James Schlesinger, his energy adviser, and ordered the preparation of a comprehensive, standby gasoline rationing proposal to be presented shortly to Congress, according to an administration source.

White House and congressional officials have raised the possibility that congressional action on President Carter's energy package might not be completed until the next session of Congress, beginning in January. There was no indication, however, of any connection between the President's action and the reported congressional delay.

An administration source said that Mr. Schlesinger had been asked to formulate a proposal that would lead to a substantial reduction in gasoline consumption—probably 25 per cent—in the event of a gasoline emergency, such as a new embargo.

**Standby Measure**

The administration source emphasized that the President was seeking a standby measure that he hoped he would never have to impose.

The President already has au-

thority to impose rationing in certain circumstances but Mr. Schlesinger was asked to propose legislation to enhance what the President can do on his own initiative and to involve Congress in making policy on rationing.

## Argentina Shifts On Extradition Of Nazi Suspect

BUENOS AIRES, July 6 (AP).

In an abrupt about-face, the Argentine military government said yesterday that it has not agreed to extradite Eduard Roschmann, who is said to have been the commander of a Riga extermination camp where 40,000 Jews were killed.

On Monday, the government issued a communiqué saying, "The national government has decided to accept the request" from West Germany for Roschmann's extradition.

Late yesterday, the government released a second communiqué saying, "The national government has only agreed to give due process" to the extradition request.

There is no extradition treaty between Argentina and West Germany. Argentina has never agreed to extradite any suspected Nazi war criminal. West German authorities said that they requested Roschmann's extradition in October.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the West German Embassy said that his government has urged the Argentine government to find Roschmann and guarantee his arrest.

## U.S. Mail Request Would Hike Rate For Businesses

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).

Postmaster General Benjamin Bailar requested an increase in first-class mail rates for businesses of three cents today while holding rates for individuals at the current 13 cents.

Last week, President Carter suggested a "citizen's rate" for first-class mail that would cost less than letters mailed by businesses. Mr. Carter did not specify a fee in his request.

Mr. Bailar did not ask the Postal Service Board of Governors to endorse the end of Saturday delivery—a subject that was expected to be discussed during the meeting—but he said that the citizen rate may help public acceptance of five-day delivery if he decides to recommend it.

The proposed rates would not go into effect before spring.

## Inquiry to Hear FBI Agents in New Probe

By Nicholas Horrock

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT).—A federal grand jury is investigating a new allegation of illegal FBI wiretapping and possible illegal entry, sources familiar with the case said yesterday.

This is the first new avenue the Department of Justice's inquiry into illegal activity by FBI since the initial investigation ended last fall. According to a source, this inquiry was led by Attorney General in Bell.

According to the sources, four agents were subpoenaed by and jury that was trying to determine who ordered an illegal wiretapping in connection with a fugitive who was alleged to be in Vermont.

After indictment the inquiry was ordered almost a year after a grand jury in New York indicted John Kearney, former FBI supervisor, on charges that agents under his supervision had illegally opened and tapped telephones in search for Weather Underground fugitives.

Bell said that his department would review the entire investigation before further indictments of FBI agents would be made. That review has continued, several sources said, he role higher-ups in the may have played in ordering aries, wiretaps and mail tags without court orders. source speculated that the court inquiry may be a case of the Justice Department been told that the order from the top echelon of FBI.

**Indicted Industrialist Used in Mexico**  
MEXICO CITY, July 6 (Reuters).—Mexican industrialist Pascandón Cusi, kidnapped 22 days ago, was released yesterday, police sources said.

## Coca-Cola On Sale Again In Portugal

LISBON, July 6 (AP).

Coca-Cola, which was formerly banned as a threat to national health, quietly went on sale again in Portugal this week.

Bernardo Garcia, an executive in the Swiss-Portuguese company set up to produce the drink, said that half a dozen trucks made the first deliveries to retail stores, hotels and cafés. There was no advertising and Mr. Garcia said that a promotion campaign would begin in about two weeks, after a large number of outlets have been supplied.

Under the conservative dictatorship, ousted in 1974, Coca-Cola was banned as unsafe on the ground that it contained a small amount of caffeine. The ban was continued under subsequent governments until it was reversed by the present Cabinet.

**Detroit Municipal Strike**  
DETROIT, July 6 (AP).—More than 3,000 municipal workers unexpectedly went on strike in this city of 1.3 million inhabitants today, cutting off bus service, halting garbage pickups and affecting services of the city hospital.

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# PARIS FASHION A Different Approach To Couture by Cardin

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, July 6 (UPI)—Pierre Cardin has always believed in the structures of haute couture.

He was the first noted designer to ready-to-wear, as far back as 1959, and at the Galerie Lafayette department store—a revolutionary move that got him fired from the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne, was also first with men's children's wear and lately, fur. But most of all, he is the one who came up with the licensing idea, which consists of using the designer's name on everything and anything, from sunglasses to exchange handsome royalties.

At and other Cardin ideas have been picked up by everybody. The licensing concept has proved a windfall and a fiasco for many companies that otherwise would have no close down.

Cardin, now 54, is a superhuman. He has 350 licenses, 80,000 people work on the label all over the world.

Yearly products bearing his name (including cars, wines and wrappers) were worth \$250 and \$300 million in 1976.

Without his licensing, even his talent, I wouldn't exist," he said.

He has come up with more ideas. First, he has moved out of his 118 Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte, which used to be the old-fashioned crystal fashions, spindly gold chairs, black-garbed vendeuses. His new office, at 27 rue de Valenciennes, is a modern, high-rise, full of rooms with sand-colored covering and white-lacquered walls. His studio, on the top floor, has a sweeping view over the city.

Gold chairs have been replaced by comfortable, multicolored chairs and the saleswomen, Cardin said, will be more friendly, less "haute."

He said the fundamental change is a different approach to the way, which, Cardin said, is now pay. One way to do is to open the doors to one all and let everybody see the thing, for a 50-franc fee. He said advance booking by phone, however.

"Why," he asked, "should anybody walk into a couture house for free? Why should they ruin my rugs, take up my salesladies' time and steal my ideas? After all, if you go to a movie or a cafe, you have to pay for it."

But the major Cardin move that is likely to be, again, strongly criticized, is to turn couture into prêt-à-couture—a term coined after prêt-à-porter, or ready-to-wear.

Cardin feels that couture, as it is still practiced in other houses, has had it. What he wants to do is slash prices by half through better organization and more automation.

"We're 100 years behind," he said. "Our techniques are antiquated. Our approach is plain dumb."

To start with, he has decided to do away with fittings, which, he said, were enormously expensive as well as pointless.

"Why bother?" he said. "Any normally built woman should be able to slip into a standard size. All we'll have to do is go by our sample and go up or down with the size."

"The woman will try on her dress before taking it. If there's anything wrong, we'll do the alterations. Period."

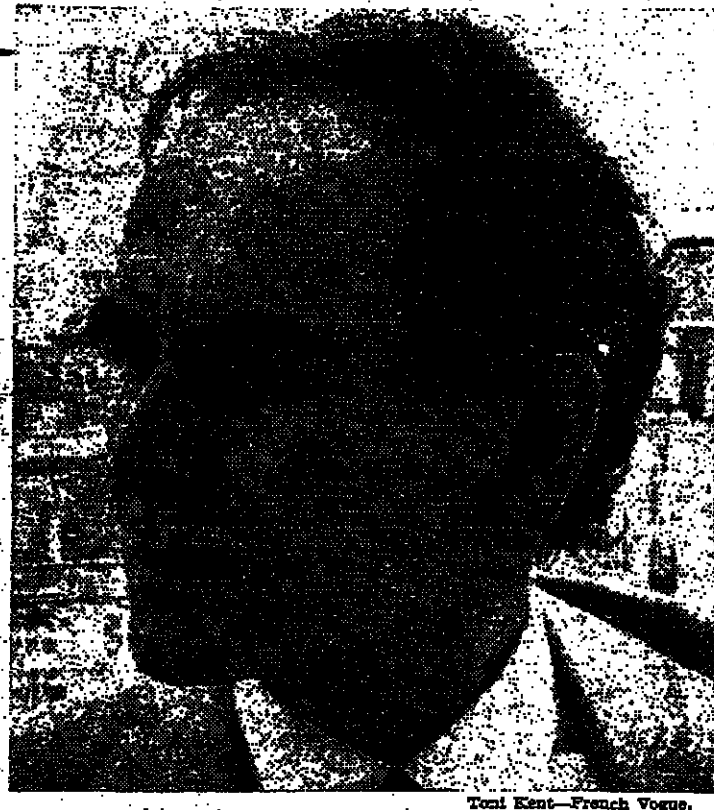
Organizing Work  
He is also revising the workrooms. "In the old days, a seamstress worked on a single dress. One day she'd do the sleeves, the next day the collar and so on."

"Now she will do only collars one day, only sleeves the next and so on. That will save a lot of lost motion."

In a trade that used to rely entirely on painstaking handwork (a sewing machine was anathema), Cardin is all for machines. "Remember, I'm a technician," he said. "I go all over the world, keeping up with new developments. Why should we go on sewing hems or buttonholes by hand when we can do it with machines? All that for the sake of so-called haute couture?"

Automation should also cut down on the number of seamstresses, a step that has already been taken by other houses. At Dior's, for instance, the number is down from 500 in 1950 to 150 today.

"Also," he said, "only older women can afford couture prices today and that does not make me



Pierre Cardin

too happy. I'd like to attract a younger clientele."

The Cardin venture was launched a month ago and dresses are already selling at his new salons at prices similar to those in other high-bracket, Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte boutiques. A silk dress, for example, is 3,000 francs, a cotton one 1,200 francs.

To Cardin's credit, it must be said that his prêt-à-couture clothes stand close scrutiny. The finishing touches are faultless. The color combinations (at which Cardin is very strong) are all there, subtle and refined. Fabrics are pure Italian silks, although Cardin admits that he has to stay within a limited price range—50 to 100 francs a meter, he said.

"No way I could use extravagant Japanese silks that cost 750 francs a meter, as I did in the old days," he said.

Cardin won't admit that he has streamlined his styling, but, judging from what is on the rack,

it must be said that the shapes are pretty simple—loose chemises that would fit anybody. Expensive details have been kept to a minimum.

"But," he insists, "I'm not doing ready-to-wear. All these dresses are made here, in my workrooms."

What Cardin is doing is a bold way in what other couture houses are doing quietly. At Dior's, for example, there is an in-between department for women who want something better than ready-to-wear but won't pay couture prices. What they do at Dior's is to take 30 dresses from the couture collection (chosen according to production cost) and duplicate them at half price and with two fittings. But most of the expensive side of the operation still goes on.

Whether other couture houses will follow Cardin's footsteps remains to be seen. But judging from experience, and as he said himself, "I've always been criticized and always been followed."

# BALLET IN LONDON 'Nureyev Festival' And John Curry

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 6 (UPI)—This is not just the busiest week of the year in terms of dance, but also the most star-studded. Rudolf Nureyev is joined by Margot Fonteyn, Natalia Makarova and Lynn Seymour at the Coliseum and last night John Curry opened his new spectacular, "Theater of Skating," at the Palladium.

The penultimate week of Victor Horta's "Nureyev Festival" is the most expensive and was the most eagerly awaited. The audience on Monday was not disappointed. Who could have thought that three such eminent ballerinas would ever be persuaded to appear together in "Les Sylphides"? Only Nureyev could have achieved this. Makarova's soaring Mazurka and exquisitely airborne lyrical dancing in the pas de deux was perhaps the highlight; Fonteyn contented herself with the poignant prelude, leaving her real triumph for the end of the evening, in "Marguerite and Armand."

Seymour also had her personal hit in the evocative Isadora Duncan waltzes arranged for her by Sir Frederick Ashton. Nureyev himself, rising to the challenge of the occasion, produced an astonishing degree of technical virtuosity for the "Cossique" pas de deux, even eclipsing Makarova.

Superb Vehicle  
The greatest artistry of the evening came in "Marguerite and Armand," which has long been a superb vehicle for Fonteyn and Nureyev and which they now act with even more emotional intensity than before. The 15-minute curtain call, with Fonteyn running on from the wings to thrust flowers into Nureyev's arms, was almost worth the price of admission in itself. A truly memorable evening.

Next week, Makarova and Nureyev will be dancing a "Toreador" pas de deux concocted, after Bournonville, by Fleming Flindt. And Vivi Flindt, Johnny Hansen and Anne Marie Vessel of the Royal Danish Ballet will be appearing in Glen Teale's "Pierrot Lunaire" and Flindt's "The Lesson" as they did earlier in the year in Paris and New York.

John Curry is at the Palladium for eight weeks and is not to be missed. This is a completely new show since he appeared at the Cambridge Theatre: only "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" and "Jazz Suite" are repeated and the latter is newly costumed and rearranged. The Palladium stage is bigger. Nadine Baylis's scenery is more spectacular and her costumes more tasteful; the orchestra is better and the choreography is more varied and interesting. Above all, Curry himself has grown from a sensational skater making his theatrical debut into a star personality of astonishing theatrical charisma.

Variety of Steps

His piece de résistance is "Taurus," brilliantly choreographed by John Butler to specially composed music by Gordon Crosse. In an exciting entry, Curry circled the stage at rapid speed with a kind of cloak swirling behind him. In what is virtually a long solo he goes through a wide variety of brilliant steps, but his dramatic presence and expressiveness are such that you forget about the skating virtuosity and watch it as a ballet. This happens time and again throughout the evening, which is what Curry hoped to achieve.

"Polk Song Payre," choreographed by Curry, is a charming scene of dances to various British folk tunes, while Ronald Hynd's "La Valse Glacée" is a musical comedy-style opening number, with Curry appearing as a hussar, to carry out delicious ballet music by Drigo. Hynd is also responsible for the finale—a series of wintery street scenes owing something to "Mary Poppins" and something to "Graduation Ball," set to well-known tunes by Sullivan. Most of the program is fairly conventional and even old-fashioned, but it's attractive, entertaining and extremely well performed. There are 11 proficient skaters in support, with Jacques Harbord displaying a strong technique, Cathy Foulkes again bringing great charm to the "Faune" duet, and Robert Metcalf, a 30-year-old from New York, looking a bit like Mick Jagger and shaking with a boyish charm and an ease of manner which recall the blue skater in Ashton's "Les Patineurs" and who could perhaps grow to rival Curry himself.

# When accessories are a Must...

"Accessories give Style and Style makes the Woman" may have been a throwaway line uttered jokingly by a designer, but proof, nevertheless, of the importance of accessories in fashion today.

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Favorites in the Bag Department—apart from Anna's smile—are the little purses worn round the neck like a necklace (104 francs in denim or satin), the famous RICCI envelope-type bag with double stitching, lined in leather with initialed snap (890 F) and all these shoulder bags with gold clasps in soft gold of every color (370 francs).

Not to be missed are the belts plaited in string and leather (123 francs) or in snakeskin (335 francs) and the enormous star sunglasses in shaded glass of every color (from 184 francs) which can be matched to your dresses (see the amazing jeweled frames).

Other original ways of protecting yourself from the sun are the visor brims in pastel colors entirely stitched by hand (300 francs), little panama hats in real or imitation panama (400 francs), and very fine transparent squares with geometrical patterns in sunny colors (128 francs).

Do not leave the department without looking at the mini watches with their rectangular

faces in colored leather (red, green, brown) to go with the straps (615 francs). The necklaces are on the next counter, where Marie-Christine will show you her latest choker of fine gold with its huge ornament, an enormous silk tassel all encased with chains specially designed for sun-burnt décolletés. And if you are lucky, Marie-Christine will tell you the story of these semi-precious necklaces (from 2,000 francs) set like unique pieces with antique ivory beads or white jade from China, old Moroccan silver, and crystal engraved with the ancient signs of happiness.

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Before you leave, stop in front of the umbrellas, even if it isn't raining; there for 285 francs you will find the chicest "brillies" in Paris, very big, made in the finest poplin, edged in light colours and a touch of extreme elegance, as an exquisite house linen, a hand embroidered monogram.

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# PARIS DINING: A Place to Feel at Home

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, July 6 (UPI)—Fair or unfair, a restaurant can be a factor that determines a city's emotional reaction to a week in a strange city.

In times in the last six weeks we have been to the Clodenis, 1 ranks with the Chope d'Or, the best spinach salad anywhere, as my favorite place in Paris for feeling at home when I am in a new city.

It is an intimate restaurant in Rue Caulaincourt, the long one that curves up the hill of martré. The menu is headlined: "Signatures and Creations following the rhythm of the seasons." While stured among eight opening es a plate of fresh mushrooms, there were the first giroules (freckled edges and deep yellow in color) of owner-chef Denys's charming suggestions with to start is "Le Gourmand Capucins." Centered on l of rosy-fingered, dark-green leaves (named for the cin monks), is a medallion of cheese gently fried. To delicious dish, found in old coks, is always beef of high

quality, but like many outstanding contemporary Paris chefs, Denys concentrates on fish. All his fish is steam-cooked over a court-bouillon and for a minimum of time to capture the maximum of flavor. Outstanding is the turbot with crayfish and a fillet of St. Pierre—a splendid fish finally coming into popular favor—bordered with a piece of omelette and a couple of tomatoes.

The 14-franc house wine is an honorable red Cuvée de Cuvée sent to Paris by Denys's father, who oversees the vineyards. The house dessert is a delectable charlotte, perfumed with apricots or strawberries and unsurpassed when it is done with chocolate.

**FILETS**  
**OF ST. PIERRE CLODENIS**

- 2 kilos St. Pierre (boned and be-headed)
- 1 kilo fresh tomatoes
- 1 kilo spring onions
- 500 grams butter
- 2 shallots
- 2 deciliters white wine
- 2 cloves garlic
- Bay leaf
- Thyme
- Salt, pepper
- Chop 1 shallot fine and sautee in 2 nut of butter until golden.
- Add to the tomatoes (which have been peeled and seeded) the

garlic cloves (which have been peeled and smashed with heel of the hand), thyme and bay leaf. Cook for 10 minutes uncovered. Remove bay leaf and thyme. Season.

Slice peeled onions. Cook uncovered about 20 minutes over low flame with 2 deciliters water and a nut of butter until liquid is left. Pass through vegetable mill. Correct seasoning with salt and pepper.

Cook the St. Pierre over a court-bouillon made with the bones and head of the fish for 5 minutes.

Arrange a border of onion purée on side of the fish and a border of tomatoes on the other and nap the filets with a beurre blanc prepared as follows:

Chop the second shallot fine and cook in the white wine for 5 minutes. Add all the butter that remains from the 500 grams, having first allowed it to soften, in small bits. Whisk furiously and pour over the fish.

**YIELD: 4 servings.**

Clodenis, 57 Rue Caulaincourt, Paris 18. Tel.: 866.20.26. Closed all day Monday and lunch on Tuesday. During August, the restaurant will remain open seven days a week. Annual closing: Sept. 1-18. Average price: 100 francs.

# Mabel Mercer Shows Them Why...

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, July 6 (UPI)—Mabel Mercer, born in Burton-on-Trent in Staffordshire in 1900, returned to London Monday night after an absence of 40 years, opening a four-week run at the Playboy Club and demonstrating

to an invited audience what it is that has prompted Frank Sinatra to say that "Mabel Mercer, more than anyone, taught me to handle a lyric."

Smatra was not the only one. When Miss Mercer was holding forth at Tony's and the Byrnes 30 years ago in the heyday of 52d St., others who came to worship and learn included Peggy Lee, Billie Holiday, Tony Bennett and Lena Horne. They and many more went on to become more famous than she.

Nor was it just the singers. The songwriters were there, too: Alec Wilder, Cole Porter, Bart Howard and Arthur Schwartz. They all wrote songs for her and she returned the favor by taking some of their more obscure songs, demonstrating what was in them that other singers had missed, and turning them into hits—for other singers.

How does she sing now, at 77? Just as she did, according to contemporary accounts, at Bricktop's in Paris in the thirties and on 53d St. in the forties and fifties, seated on a chair in the bend of the piano, backed only by her veteran accompanist, Jimmy Lyon, half singing, half telling her tales of gaiety, sadness—and age. Her department is sparring, but telling, of gesture, rich in facial expression, and the voice warm and compelling.

She may be, on the evidence of her records, even better, if only because she now restricts herself to a narrow range in her lower register, abandoning the former excursions into a light soprano where, on records she made in the fifties and sixties, a quaver betrayed the advance of the years.



Mabel Mercer

Her records, come to think of it, have never done her justice, which is probably why she has remained a cult rather than a widely popular singer. One has to be in her presence. It is tempting, and true, to say that her singing, with every syllable distinct and in the right place, and every vowel appropriately colored, suggests a love affair with the English language. But there is more to it. Her way with a ballad—the compassion and the amusement—also suggests a love affair with humanity.

Alec Wilder, recalling the nights on 52d St., got it right: "People would come in not just to hear her sing, but to absorb the atmosphere she created—one of great calm and peace and security."

And, I would add, charm.

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## Warning for the OAU

The meeting of the Organization of African Unity at Libreville, in Gabon, was able to decide on virtually nothing except which group to back in the war for black majority rule in Zimbabwe. And that group, the Patriotic Front, is the one most likely to make the Rhodesian struggle a real war.

The conference was unable to do anything concrete about the tensions between Ethiopia and its neighbors, Somalia and the Sudan; about the contest in the former Spanish Sahara, or about Idi Amin, whose chief victims are his fellow Ugandans and whose melodramatic appearance in Libreville brought to mind Philip Guedalla's comments on the interventions of Prussia in Europe as having "something of the suddenness if not all the agility of the bad fairy."

In pointing out the mounting flaws in the Organization of African Unity, the white world cannot be condescending. After all, it was unable to do anything to stop the overrunning of Albania by Italy, of Czechoslovakia by Germany or the corruption of Spain by both of them. And when one condemns Idi Amin's genocide, it is necessary to recall that the best-educated nation in Europe backed Adolf Hitler in a massacre that made the Ugandan's efforts minor by comparison.

But it is proper to point out the cost that the white world incurred for its inability to bring order out of the moral chaos of

the 1930s. That was a war that cost millions of lives, billions in destruction and a revolutionization of the world, politically and technologically. What the OAU must be told is not that they are behaving with a unique folly, native to a soil that has long been colonial property, but that they are imitating the mistakes of their former masters—and are paying for them now and may have to pay far more unless they can check, by united action, the present trend toward destructive disunity.

In other words, the concept of the OAU is a sound one: machinery to put it into effect has been created—but it is not working. The initial drive of the OAU, naturally enough, was to win independence. It can still find common ground for that in southern Africa—although the decision to back the Patriotic Front was probably an error, both from the standpoint of the front's intransigence and the Zimbabweans' dislike for being forced into a single, dogmatic unit. But what is tearing Africa apart today is not the remaining white-ruled territories, but the rivalries among the black nations for the freed lands and the personal and tribal ambitions that are delaying development of industries and institutions that could allow Africa to live in peace and prosperity. That they are following the example of the white world in this should constitute a very profound warning.

## The Ukrainian Example

Mikola Rudenko and Oleksa Tkhy, newly sentenced to harsh camp-and-exile terms in the Soviet Ukraine, are dissidents with a difference. They demanded not just that the Kremlin live up to the human-rights guarantees it accepted in the Helsinki agreement. They also demanded that Moscow respect the Helsinki guarantees for "national minorities." That the Soviet Union, like any other totalitarian state, fears a contagion of individual rights is well known. No less important is its resistance to meaningful "national" rights for the 100-plus ethnic or national groups within its borders. Russians, or Great Russians, are a minority in the country they largely control. Of the others, Ukrainians are the largest (50 million), richest, most sensitively located and historically the most assertive.

From the Kremlin's centralist "Soviet" viewpoint, it is elementary political logic to crack down on any sign of uncontrolled ethnic expression. The result intended by the Rudenko-Tkhy prosecution surely is to intimidate closet nationalists. But it is at least as likely that the example of the two will encourage others, in and out of the Ukraine. For over the decades of Soviet

power, repression by the Soviet authorities has failed to ground out, and may even have kept glowing, a nationalist spark. And meanwhile ethnicity has become a global phenomenon, leading the likes of Scots, Quebecois, Moluccans and Palestinians to challenge in one way or another the existing national structures.

Ethnic movements are fed by their own profound sources. But they are open to political stimulation. The Helsinki agreement turned out, expectedly, to be one such stimulus. It provided the handle for Messrs. Rudenko and Tkhy. President Carter's support for rights is another. Specifically, by deciding to raise the broadcasting power (and political status) of U.S. radio stations that broadcast in Ukrainian and other non-Russian Soviet languages, he is not so subtly reaching over the Kremlin's head to communicate with Soviet citizens directly in a nationalist framework. It is a way to be true to the cause of rights but it is also a way to stir Kremlin suspicions about his purposes. In current international conditions ethnicity is fire and no outsider should play lightly with it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Vladimir Nabokov

"There is nothing more splendid than lone thought," a character says in "Ada," the 1969 novel of Vladimir Nabokov. The splendidness of Mr. Nabokov, who died Saturday, was that he played so deftly and confidently with thought that his writing never seemed the work of a lone imagination. It was as though a composite had been created, with the head of a genius storyteller, the heart of a philosopher and the hand of a prose stylist ever celebrating the delights of language. One critic said, "There is more pleasure to be derived from a Nabokov novel than from almost anything else available in contemporary literature."

Another said Mr. Nabokov was "incapable of composing a dull book (or) of writing a graceless sentence."

In the public mind, unfortunately, Mr. Nabokov's light shone less brightly. He was known as the writer with the unpronounceable name who wrote an erotic book about a nymph named Lolita. But for readers who refused to be secretaries taking dictation from mass opinion, the rewards were many. In one of his novels, Mr. Nabokov reflects on the obligations of a writer. The narrator recalls a moment from his childhood

hood when a great-aunt tries to cheer him by directing him to the harlequins. The child asks, "What harlequins? Where?" She answers: "Oh, everywhere. All around you. Trees are harlequins, words are harlequins. So are situations and sums. Put two things together—jokes, images—and you get a triple harlequin. Come on! Play! Invent the world! Invent reality!"

Mr. Nabokov, 78, born in Russia, lived in the United States from 1939 to 1959. The two decades were enough for him to sink emotional roots and become a U.S. citizen working as a U.S. writer. He taught at Wellesley, Cornell, Harvard and Stanford. He received a number of official honors in this country, as well as the unofficial one conferred annually by critics who believed that Mr. Nabokov, of all the world's literary giants, deserved a Nobel Prize. That he never won it said more about the judgment of the Swedish Academy than the talent of Mr. Nabokov.

Honored or unhonored, few writers of the 20th century more consistently produced literature that truly did "invent the world."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Rhodesia: Outlook Dubious

Several factors are combining to make the outlook for Rhodesia more dubious than at any time since its unilateral declaration of independence in 1965. Prime Minister Ian Smith has lost control of a sizeable segment of his ruling Rhodesia Front party. White emigration goes on at an increasing rate, at present amounting to about 1,500 a month. Guerrilla and terrorist activities are taking

place in virtually all parts of the country-side. Finally, both the nationalist leaders, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, have rejected the idea of a peace-keeping force to hold the ring in Rhodesia pending the institution of a constitutional majority government. Against this quickening tide, the Anglo-American "initiative" led by British Foreign Secretary David Owen seems almost irrelevantly remote.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 7, 1902  
ROME—A group of 80,000 persons, consisting chiefly of the various parochial confraternities in Rome, assembled this evening in the Vatican in honor of the Papal Jubilee. The Pope, Leo XIII, accompanied by the Papal Court and the cardinals, blessed with a resounding voice the vast multitude from a loggia temporarily erected in the great Belvedere Court. A 30-voice choir sang a special hymn for the occasion.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 7, 1927  
PARIS—The triple exploit of Lindbergh, Chamberlain and Byrd has stirred French aviation circles to inquire why French aviation has been lagging behind recently. The general conclusion drawn is that the government must take the matter in hand, and interest itself financially in pioneer flights by French fliers. But it was also admitted that U.S. fliers were more experienced because of the air mail flights that they make.



## Piloezinhos—A Paradise Lost by Man (II)

By Jonathan Power

PILOEZINHOS, Brazil—It's dusk here in the little village of Piloezinhos, far from anywhere. The lights are on in the village square. From my hammock I can see the yellow-washed church silhouetted in the gloom. It is the night of Sao Joao, St. John the Baptist, one of the biggest feasts in the Brazilian calendar. The people here are steeped in religious superstition. The men have been out in the heavy rain bringing in wood to build small bonfires in front of their houses. Although the wood has been drenched by weeks of continuous downpours, the penalty for not lighting a fire, according to village tradition, is death before the next Sao Joao.

But the music and dancing which I saw a few days earlier in a slum barrio in Recife and which I had expected tonight does not materialize. The young men are all away in Rio de Janeiro working on construction sites. Those who remain struggle to eke out an existence in the shadow of a feudal landowner-ship system that has not changed, except perhaps for the worse, in 400 years. Even South Africa shares its land more equitably than here.

Five kilometers away, down an unmade road rutted and muddy from the rains, in Gusabira, the market town, lives the local Catholic bishop, Dom Marcelo Carvalheiro. A youthful 49-year-old, dressed in slacks and open shirt, Dom Marcelo is a passionate opponent of an economic system he believes is driving the people to destitution. "Things have always been bad," he argues, "now they are getting worse. Since the commercial farmers came in, buying out the feudal owners and putting down the land to sugar cane or cattle ranching, tens of thousands of families have been evicted. One has only to go to the marketplace to see that their standard of living is falling dramatically." Dom Marcelo's bed is an old door supported on bricks. There is no mattress. In 1969 he was jailed for two months, falsely accused of being part of Carlos Marighella's urban guerrilla group. The military regime fought the Vatican tooth and nail when his name was suggested for bishop.

Dom Marcelo, when asked what he sees as the cutting edge of his message of social reform, begins to talk about the defense of the archdiocese center for the defense of human rights in Joao Pessoa. Two-and-a-half hours away by bus is Joao Pessoa, a pretty town on the edge of the sea with a 400-year-old Franciscan convent covered with blue ceramic tiles telling the story of the early Portuguese arrivals. Joao Pessoa has its own radical archbishop, Dom Jose Maria Pires, known by his friends as Dom Pele, because he is a black and a "good player." In his 17th-century palace a young lawyer, Vandeled Caires, has set up shop as a law firm specializing in human rights. Caires came out of prison in 1974 after serving a five-year term during which he was badly tortured. He sees his job as breathing life into the old labor laws that in theory protect the rights of tenants and sharecroppers but in practice are totally abused. Even cases that come to court, he argues, are given short shrift by judges whose family connections are tightly woven into the land-owning class.

The Human Rights Center operates through a network of diocesan and parish groups. They are encouraged to pressure the state-controlled rural trade unions (taken over from the church in the mid-1960s) to take

up legal cases. The center gives advice on tactics and method. Rarely does the center take a case itself. It is more a catalyst for cranking up the rusty, under-utilized legal machinery. It is in this unobtrusive but determined way that the Catholic church of northeast Brazil has become such a potent opponent of the establishment. Indeed, the Brazilian church is generally considered the military regime's most determined adversary.

In Piloezinhos, in one of the low, red-tiled houses, lives a nun, Sister Valeria Rezende, 34. She dresses casually, in trousers and T-shirt. In Sao Paulo she would pass for the attractive daughter of a doctor—which she is. We talked about the absence of music at the evening celebrations. "Next year," she offers, "we'll help the peasants get it going again. They're so beaten down they feel they don't have any

values left in their traditions. They need to be encouraged to restore their own pride and to believe in themselves. Then they will want to play their own music." She pauses and looks around. The villagers are moving along the dark road carrying a statue of the saint, each with a candle. "If we could solve the land problem," she says sadly, "Piloezinhos would be a village of joy, not of sorrow. It's visibly the fault of man, not of nature."

## The Kremlin Confused by Carter

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—The Kremlin has been thrown into utter confusion by President Carter's latest decisions. For years Moscow has been threatening, begging and cajoling the United States to give up the B-1 bomber project, but without any real hope of success. Now that Mr. Carter has done just that, the Kremlin refuses to believe he means it.

A decision to give up the B-1, Moscow has often argued in the past, would provide a welcome sign of moderation in Washington's policies, and of the restraint in its arms drive. Now, however, Pravda says that the decision can hardly be taken as a sign of "moderation or restraint."

Why not? Because Carter simply had "no other way out," his hands having been tied by his "election promise" to give up the B-1. The Kremlin's new-found faith in the inviolability of U.S. election promises is a sure sign of its disorientation. Pravda has often explained to its readers that election promises are meant to gain votes, not to prejudice future policies, and has illustrated its argument with convincing examples. Only a few days before Carter's decision was announced, Pravda foreign editor Eugene Grigoryev wrote of Carter's coming decision in favor of the B-1 as virtually a foregone conclusion.

### Concessions

Krasnaya Zvezda, the army paper, recalled Carter's election promise only to point out that he would change his mind, and that in doing so he was making concessions "to the military-industrial complex, the Pentagon, and the hawks." On Moscow television, Pravda's chief diplomatic correspondent Yuri Znaukov made a welcome reappearance after an illness of several months, to describe "the indescribable joy of U.S. arms-manufacturing monopolies which expect enormous profits from the sale of these fantastically expensive types of arms."

The authors of these remarks are the big guns of the Soviet propaganda machine, and they stand sufficiently close to the center of decision-making to reflect in their own writing something of the attitudes of the pol-

icy-makers. In Washington, too, many analysts were caught unaware by Carter's decision, but in Moscow the underlying assumption for several years has been that the United States was going ahead with the B-1, which was regarded as one of the most serious threats to the security of the Soviet Union. This predetermined a whole range of Soviet policy decisions in the fields of arms control and arms production, and committed large segments of the bureaucracy to these decisions, and to the analysis of likely U.S. policy on which the Soviet decisions were based.

### 'Not Final'

Many of the Moscow policy-makers, not to mention the journalists who reflect their views, cannot afford to take Carter's decision on the B-1 at its face value. They have to insist, as Pravda does, that his decision is "not final," that it is "equivocal," because their own credibility depends, paradoxically, on proving somehow that Carter cannot possibly mean what he says.

As distinct from Carter's decision on the B-1, his decision to go ahead with the air-launched Cruise missile as a "demonstration" of the U.S. intention to step up military preparations and to start a new spiral in the arms race. But Moscow chooses its words carefully, and it does not see the Washington moves as closing off the possibility of accommodating the air-launched Cruise missiles in a new SALT agreement. The Cruise issue, Pravda explains, is a vital part of the SALT talks, and it is therefore "logical to ask" whether it is the U.S. intention to "aggravate deliberately the difficulties in reaching a new agreement."

### Sound and Fury

Thus, in spite of all the sound and fury which seems to emanate from Moscow, the Kremlin is still "asking" whether the United States is "deliberately" making difficulties, or whether there is some other explanation of its new proposal. It is not a rhetorical question. There are evidently those in Moscow who would welcome a more detailed and elaborate presentation of how the new decisions fit into the SALT negotiations. If Carter had put his original announcement in some such context, he would have taken at least some of the wind out of the sails of those in Moscow who automatically react to every U.S. move as unacceptable.

In devising the U.S. tactics for the Vance mission to Moscow earlier this year, Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski sought to have the SALT proposal presented directly to the Politburo in the first place in order to prevent it from being filtered through the destructive criticisms of the experts in the Soviet Defense Ministry, who have a monopoly on this kind of analysis in Moscow. It would have helped if Carter's latest ideas had been similarly protected and explained.

Some members of the United Nations—perhaps a majority of them—should take this golden opportunity to demand of the Soviet rulers that today, 32 years after the end of World War II, they should, without further delay, order the withdrawal of Soviet garrisons from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, which they have illegally occupied and systematically oppressed in defiance of the fundamental principles of morality and justice.

Since Moscow demands that Israel should withdraw behind its 1966 frontiers, Moscow should be prepared to set a good example by withdrawing behind its 1939 frontiers.

PAUL DE HEVERSY, Bed Ragen, Switzerland.

### Letters

#### 3 Years in Moscow

I was delighted by the intelligence and objectivity of the article by Peter Canos "Lesson of Three Years in Moscow: U.S. Is Sometimes Blinded by Suspicion" (JET, June 27).

The expense of the arms race and the risk of nuclear war make such enlightened journalism especially valuable.

KEVIN CARL, Orey, France.

#### Justice at Belgrade?

The Belgrade Conference is in full swing. Some politicians and some newspapers have suggested that the Western powers would be advised to avoid making it an occasion for strictures and reprimands on Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet rulers must not, it is argued, be subjected to the public humiliation of being put in the dock. Why not? The conference would be an appro-

## Energy Plan Scoreboard: Carter Lead

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Jim Schlesinger, the President's energy man, has recently been reminding visitors about the difference between hearing a fight on the radio and simultaneously watching it on television. "When you hear it, it's a right and a left, he's up and he's down. When you watch it on television, you see that very few of the blows do any serious damage."

Mr. Schlesinger uses the trust to drive home a point at the administration's energy plan. Most of the reporting featured day-to-day blows at the program by the Congress. But in the perspective afforded by the current occasional recess, the truly important fact is how much of the program has passed intact through early tests.

These tests took place in Commerce and the Ways and Means Committees of the House which have now almost completed their job. In assessing the work, it is necessary to pass the myriad small pieces of law to an analysis by time. For that purpose it seems wise to divide the program into goals—conservation; an equitable price structure; and a shift of oil and gas to coal.

### Strong Measures

With respect to conserve elaborate provisions for a mandatory conservation program have been adopted. A subcommittee of the Commerce Committee has proved a measure (even stronger than that proposed by the administration) for restructuring utility rates to prevent the bon that now accrue to big users.

A tax on gas-guzzling cars has been accepted, and a bonus electric cars, to which the administration attaches a priority. But a standby tax gasoline that would have to be paid to the government if a car is killed, as have proposals for rates to producers of the gas-efficient cars.

With respect to price structure the administration's plan has to stimulate investment in oil gas drilling without producing windfalls for the companies. That end, the Commerce Committee has approved, by a vote, new provisions for controlling the price of natural gas. New price would be \$1.75 thousand cubic feet as against the \$1.45 now going, and the price deregulation which the industry wanted. The limit would apply to gas sold within gas wells as well as between states.

For petroleum, a new price system has been adopted which would let oil drift to the market—what is roughly \$12.12 barrel. A wellhead tax has been approved which would allow the federal Treasury to increase in oil prices. The wellhead tax, estimated to yield some billion annually, would be used to at least those users of oil who are unable to pay the market price.

As to the shift to coal, Ways and Means Committee adopted a very stiff tax on industries in most parts of country which use gas and to heat boilers. It has exempted from this tax industries process gas and oil (notably chemicals) and areas where burning is not practical (like California).

Obviously the administration has lost some important parts of the original program. Various exemptions are still to cost the government some billion more than originally provided in the program. Conservation objectives are down around one-third. At best, it is likely to clear the Congress year will not get the course the way to the net of the President's message of 20.

But in my view, anyway, crucial thing is that so much of the program is going through. Despite all its special-interest representation and backdoor instincts, the Congress is still a major commitment. The administration has a momentum of its own. One energy program is under way, generating a logic of energy force, so if a good part of program gets through now, it seems likely, the missing could easily be supplied in hot places of legislation in the years to come. For after it is worth noting that the inherent logic of a coherent program has already swept commitments against price controls on gas and oil made in powerful, even stubborn, Jim Schlesinger as a conservative, and as a presidential candidate, Jimmy Carter.

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**Daimler-Benz Sees Static Profits**

The chairman of Daimler-Benz says the West German motor industry is reaching the end of a revival. Joachim Zahn, noting that the last two years had seen a significant stimulus in the car market, predicts that Daimler-Benz's 1977 net profits would be similar to last year's 382 million deutsche marks. Group sales rose 6.9 per cent to 12.5 billion DM in the first half of this year. Total 1977 sales are expected to be about 26 billion DM, an increase of about 10 per cent over last year. Domestic car production in the first half of the year was up by 10.5 per cent to 198,600 units, which means that the 1977 output should top the 400,000 mark for the first time.

**Mannesmann Comments on Dividend**

Mannesmann expects its 1977 cash dividend to be below the 7-deutsche mark proposed for 1976, says chairman Rudi Overbeck. Earnings this year are expected to be below the 1976 worldwide net profit of 302 million DM and the parent company net profit of 216 million DM, but there is no cause for alarm, he adds. The dividend, which will depend on eventual earnings, but the cash dividend will be lower this year as a result of higher corporation tax, although domestic shareholders will receive a tax credit. The higher corporation tax this year on distributed profits would imply a cut of 15.2 per cent in the cash dividend, although, he adds, the company need not reduce the dividend in proportion to the tax increase.

**U.K. Car Sales Up Slightly**

New car sales in Britain rose less than 1 per cent in the first half, and only a slight improvement in registrations for all 1977 is expected,

says the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. First-half sales increased 0.5 per cent to 700,443 units from 698,686 a year earlier. The latest data also show that foreign models are accounting for an increasingly large share of total sales, and that Ford Motor has a good chance of replacing British Leyland as the country's top car seller. More than 43 per cent of the 36,891 cars sold in June were imported, compared with just under 37 per cent a year earlier. Foreign models accounted for 43 per cent of all sales in the first half, up from 35 per cent in the 1976 period. British Ford sales increased to 183,815 cars, or 27.1 per cent of the market, while British Leyland sales dropped to 172,808, or 24.7 per cent, in the first six months.

**Puerto Rico to Sell Phone Company**

Puerto Rico is preparing to return its government-controlled telephone company to private ownership just three years after it was acquired from International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. for \$125 million. Puerto Rico Telephone Co. has selected Solomon Brothers as its financial consultant and agent in the proposed sale but company officials say there have been no negotiations yet with prospective buyers. The move is in accordance with the policy of Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo, who took office in January after promising during his election campaign to attempt to sell the company. However, Frank Henjes, president of Frank Henjes & Co., a Wall Street investment firm specializing in Puerto Rican bonds, says current rates "aren't commensurate with" expenses and the cost of servicing the debt, requiring the purchaser of the company "to sell the public on the idea of raising rates," a politically difficult situation.

**Inventor Claims Advance in Solar Energy**

LONDON, July 6 (AP-DJ).—Development of a new group of materials that can convert sunlight and heat directly into electricity was announced here yesterday by Stanford Ovshinsky, chairman of Energy Conversion Devices Inc. of Troy, Mich.

The new materials can be produced so cheaply and in such large quantities they may make sunlight-generated electricity economically competitive, the U.S. inventor said.

Although practical solar energy conversion devices have not yet been built, "we have been able to show that all the basic problems that would have prevented a device from being manufactured have been solved," he said in describing the details of a technical report he presented to an international scientific meeting last week in Scotland.

The new materials "are alloys

of a variety of elements and they differ markedly from the crystalline silicon solar cells that heretofore have been used to convert sunlight into electricity. Crystalline silicon solar cells are extremely expensive and difficult to produce. They currently cost between \$12.5 and \$30 or more per watt of capacity, although a major research goal is to reduce the cost to between 50 cents and \$2 a watt.

By comparison, Energy Conversion Devices hopes to produce the new materials in thin films covering large areas at a cost, according to one estimate, of as little as \$5 a square meter. This would indicate, at 5 to 10 per cent efficiency, the cost per watt could be well below 10 cents.

Mr. Ovshinsky developed the new materials under a program funded in part by United Nuclear Corp., which will have a 50-per-cent interest in any applications of the materials to energy conversion.

the armies of solid-state physicists in universities and industrial laboratories who were committed to explaining and exploiting the properties of perfect crystals.

The struggle intensified in November, 1968, when Mr. Ovshinsky published a paper in the learned weekly Physical Review Letters reporting that application of electrical fields to particular amorphous glasses could make them operate as transistor-like switches and data-storing memory units.

The validity of his patents and scientific ideas alike were challenged. Although both ideas and patents have stood up well, Mr. Ovshinsky's company, Energy Conversion Devices of Troy, Mich., did not begin to find sizable potential markets until the last year or two.

In June 1975, Burroughs Corp. began development work on amorphous memory devices to explore the usefulness of a joint venture to make and market them, paying \$250,000 for a two-year exclusive license.

Asahi Chemical Industry of Japan has been licensed to make a dry-process, desk-top microfilm system using the technology. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, Agfa-Gevaert in Western Europe, and Asahi in Japan are preparing to market the systems.

So far, however, energy conversion devices have been far from a commercial success. The company has operated in the red in each of the last five years.

The poor results have been explained, in part, by the extremely rapid development of the industry based on ultraminiature circuits created on chips of pure silicon crystals, into which impurities were introduced virtually atom by atom to control their electronic behavior. Prices plunged, and markets expanded rapidly, particularly for silicon memory units and microcomputers.

Nonetheless, leading academic physicists and the leaders of major industrial laboratories have taken the field of amorphous semiconductors with increasing seriousness. They were not inclined to scoff at Mr. Ovshinsky's latest announcements.

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**Bonn to Seek More Outlays**

BONN, July 6 (AP-DJ).—The federal government is seeking the quick implementation of its planned infrastructure investment program, which is to add 3.5 billion to 4 billion deutsche marks to public spending this year, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said today.

He said economic development is unsatisfactory and demand has not picked up sufficiently. His comments followed yesterday's announcement of a drop in industrial production and other gloom in May.

Mr. Bonn is also pushing to make its 600-million-DM employment program effective. Meanwhile, in Frankfurt, the Bundesbank reported that the overall payments balance showed a preliminary deficit for May of 383 million DM, compared with a deficit of 84 million DM in April, and a deficit of 3,197 billion DM in May 1976.

The current account, comprising trade, services and transfers, showed a preliminary surplus of 1,452 billion DM, against a revised surplus of 987 million DM in April, and a surplus of 1.8 billion DM in May 1976.

For the first five months of 1977, West Germany posted an overall payments deficit of 683 million DM, a sharp swing from the 6,102-billion DM surplus a year ago.

The current-account surplus narrowed to 4.42 billion DM against a surplus of 5.31 billion DM in the year-ago period.

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**Support Fund Of OECD Operational**

**2 Ratifications Put It On a Working Basis**

PARIS, July 6 (AP-DJ).—The financial support fund, or "safety net," of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is ready to function following ratification of the accord by Italy and the Netherlands, the OECD announced today.

Eighteen countries with combined quotas of 60.7 per cent have now deposited the instruments of ratification with the OECD, more than the 15 countries and 60 per cent of quotas needed to put the agreement into force.

"Countries which ratified the fund agreement may decide to bring it into force between themselves," OECD sources said. The United States, which originally proposed the setting up of the fund totaling 20 billion special drawing rights (about \$23 billion) to help OECD members with balance-of-payments difficulties, is the only major country that has not ratified the accord. The U.S. quota is 27.8 per cent.

The Carter administration believes it unlikely that Congress would approve both the "safety net" and a substantial contribution to the proposed International Monetary Fund facility, the so-called Witteveen facility, which Washington now prefers.

France, with a quota of 8.5 per cent, has ratified the accord but has not yet deposited the necessary instruments with the OECD.

Although the safety-net fund is now "potentially" in force between members which ratified the accord, it is not yet clear what will happen if a member turns to the OECD for help, sources said.

Under the agreement, before a member could draw a loan it would have to show it had made full use of its reserves, made the best efforts to obtain funds from other sources and made full use of multilateral financing such as IMF or EEC facilities.

In addition, it has to show it is encountering balance-of-payments difficulties and that it is meeting any conditions laid down by bodies such as the IMF. The loans will have a maturity of not more than seven years with the rate of interest related to the borrowing cost of the safety net itself.

**Hungary Seeking Loan**

LONDON, July 6 (Reuters).—The National Bank of Hungary is raising a syndicated Eurocredit of between \$150 million and \$200 million for seven years, bankers said today. The interest is one point over the interbank rate for the first four years and 1 1/8 points for the final three.

**IMF Auctions Gold**

WASHINGTON, July 6 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund said it sold \$94,800 ounces of gold at a common price of \$140.26 per ounce at auction today.

**U.S. Economists See Slowdown**

**But They Were Wrong Before**

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP-DJ).—U.S. economists are again predicting an economic slowdown for the nation even though similar predictions in the first and second quarters of 1977 did not come true.

In the first quarter, extremely cold weather chilled economists' earlier hopes for a sharp economic recovery. And in the second quarter, some economists saw the absence of the proposed \$50 tax rebate as a drag on the economy.

Despite these negative forecasts, real gross national product in the first quarter, adjusted for inflation, soared upward at a 6.9-per-cent annual rate—well above even the forecasts that nearly all economists had made before the cold weather came. Most analysts now estimate that the second quarter was equally strong—and perhaps stronger.

In persisting in their gloom amid continuing economic gains, forecasters currently can list plausible reasons: Increases in retail sales have been weak for the past three months; sporadic coal walkouts have broken out, and a national strike could come later this year, when labor contracts expire. Model changovers in the auto industry will take longer than usual as Chrysler and Ford retool to produce smaller cars.

Industrial production could be about flat this summer, says Lacy Hunt of Fidelity Bank. He thinks that the third-quarter rise in real GNP could dwindle to as little as 3 per cent.

Moreover, most analysts see a slowdown through 1978, with growth rates of about 4 per cent or less. Irwin Kellner of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. predicts that by late next year, real GNP will be rising only 2.5 or 3 per cent—no recession, but no boom to the administration's plans, either.

Slower growth will not help cut the unemployment rate, which was 6.9 per cent in May. That might cause the government to increase federal spending to try to ease joblessness. Already, the federal budget deficit is scheduled to widen to about \$61.5 billion in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 from \$53 billion or less this fiscal year.

And slower growth by itself will not help much in curbing inflation, either, even apart from the dangers involved in too much fiscal stimulus. Eggert Economic Enterprises, an Arizona-based consulting firm, recently averaged predictions of three dozen forecasters and found that they expect the GNP deflator—the broad price index used to extract inflation from the gross national product—to rise 6.1 per cent in 1978, up from an anticipated 5.8-per-cent increase this year.

Continued high inflation is expected to moderate consumer spending. Analysts think that such outlays will remain relatively high, but they look for smaller year-to-year growth rates the rest of this year. And they say inflation eventually will spur the Federal Reserve to tighten credit and thus slow business generally.

Other factors are likely to hold down economic growth in the months ahead, forecasters say. Albert Cox Jr., president of Merrill Lynch Economics, thinks that auto sales, which "have been well above expectations" and thus have contributed to the unanticipated strength in the first

half, have to some extent been stolen from later in the year. "Auto companies," he notes, "have had it clear that their 1978 models will cost more." Similarly, housing has done better than expected—Mr. Cox now sees starts rising to 1.8 million this year from 1.5 million last year—but many analysts wonder how long the current pace can be maintained.

And although capital spending has been picking up and bolstering business generally, few economists see any boom.

According to analysts, the key to the near future, as well as to the recent past, is business inventories. Late last year many companies were cutting inventories—a fact that largely explain-

ed the so-called economic pause. In the first quarter, however, inventories rose at a \$13.8-billion annual rate, up from an increase of only \$1.7 billion in the final quarter of 1976. That swing largely explained the surge in the annual growth, from 2.6 per cent in October-December 1976 to 6.9 per cent in January-March.

The unexpected strength in the second quarter, many economists say, also has been an inventory phenomenon. Mr. Hunt, for example, thinks that inventories rose at a \$23-billion annual rate—the largest rise since the 1973 fourth quarter, when the Arab oil boycott led to a pileup of new cars in dealers' lots and the 1973-75 recession began.

Such an inventory buildup, nearly all analysts agree, eventually would precipitate a business slowdown. Businessmen would find stocks excessive in relation to sales and would cut their orders.

**Late Selling Widens Losses On Big Board; Trade Rises**

NEW YORK, July 6 (Reuters).—Prices drifted lower in stepped up trading on the New York Stock Exchange today, as investors pondered divergent predictions about the course of the economy.

Prices dropped further during the final hour in response to a bearish brokerage house report on the longer-term outlook for the auto industry, analysts said. But the main concern seems to have stemmed from uncertainty over the course of economic growth, the analysts said.

While Chase Econometric Associates forecast a "growth recession" in 1978, with real gross national product moving ahead at "no better than a 5-per-cent growth rate" for 1978, Manufacturers Hanover said it expects "solid expansion for an indeterminate period of time."

Analysts, however, took note of some light buying interest in anticipation of a decline in the wholesale price index to be published on Friday. Wholesale prices in May rose at an annual rate of 4.8 per cent. "The next couple of sessions may turn into a tug of war between inflation watchers, who expect a good reading in the wholesale price index, and interest rate watchers, worried about another bulge in the money supply," said Newton Zinder of E. F. Hutton. The Dow Jones industrial average, down 4 1/2 at 3 p.m., closed with a loss of 5.86 at 297.73. Volume totaled 21.23 million shares, compared with 16.35 million yesterday.

**Auto Stocks Drop**  
Auto stocks dropped sharply after Merrill Lynch advised its clients to liquidate their positions in the longer term while maintaining a neutral posture in the short run.

General Motors, reporting an 11-per-cent rise in late June car sales, dropped 1 1/2 to 68 1/8 and Ford, also reporting higher sales, declined 1 1/4 to 45 3/4. Chrysler, which reported slightly lower sales, eased 1/4 to 18 5/8.

IBM was off 1 5/8 at 259 7/8 and Xerox gave up 1 1/4 to 47 3/4. Late yesterday, a Canadian court held IBM had infringed five Xerox copier patents.

Sonesta International Hotels, the second biggest percentage gainer, rose 5 3/8 to 6. The company received an acquisition offer from Minneapolis Shareholders Co. for Sonesta's common shares at \$7 each.

Actively traded National Semiconductor was up 3 1/4 at 21 1/4 after reporting an unexpectedly strong fourth quarter over the prior quarter, although the results did not match the year-ago performance.

Centronics, which split its stock 5-for-4, advanced 1 1/4 to 26 3/4 and Beico Petroleum added 1 1/8 at 38 5/8 after detailing a Texas oil well find.

Book-of-the-Month Club was active and ahead 4 to 27 3/4. The company agreed to merge into Time Inc., which was up 1 1/8 to 36 3/4.

**Company Reports**

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
	1977	1976	
<b>Chesley System</b>			
Second Quarter			
Revenue	433.7	385.4	
Profits	49.4	37.3	
Per Share	2.39	1.96	
Six Month			
Revenue	738.6	699.6	
Profits	42.0	43.1	
Per Share	2.20	2.27	
<b>Great Atlantic &amp; Pacific Tea</b>			
First Quarter			
Revenue	1,780.00	1,730.00	
Profits	6.70	6.30	
Per share	0.27	0.25	

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# RAS

# RIUNIONE ADRIATICA DI SICURTÀ

MILAN - ITALY

**Rinnome Adreatica di Sicurtà**, the principal Company in an international insurance Group operating in 34 countries, recorded a profit of Lit. 1,676 m. in its 138th Financial Year ended 31st December 1976.

The Directors' Report and the Accounts were adopted at the Annual General Meeting held in Milan on 27th June 1977.

The Company's premium income amounted to Lit. 300 bn., of which Lit. 130 bn. was attributable to its insurance business in Italy. Premium income in the Group as a whole exceeded Lit. 1,400 bn.

An appreciable increase in new business was achieved in most of the Branches. Satisfactory underwriting profits were earned in the Life, Fire, Aviation and Credit and Bond Indemnity Accounts, whereas the Theft and Marine Accounts continued to incur losses.

Technical Life and Non-Life Reserves rose from Lit. 412 bn. to Lit. 527 bn. (\$ 602 m.) while the Company's capital and reserves increased to over Lit. 70 bn. (\$ 80 m.).

Satisfactory operating results combined with higher investment income led the Board of Directors to propose to produce an improvement in profits, enabling the Directors to recommend payment of a dividend of Lit. 800 per share (1975: Lit. 600). This proposal was adopted by the Meeting and the dividend will be payable with effect from 4th July 1977.

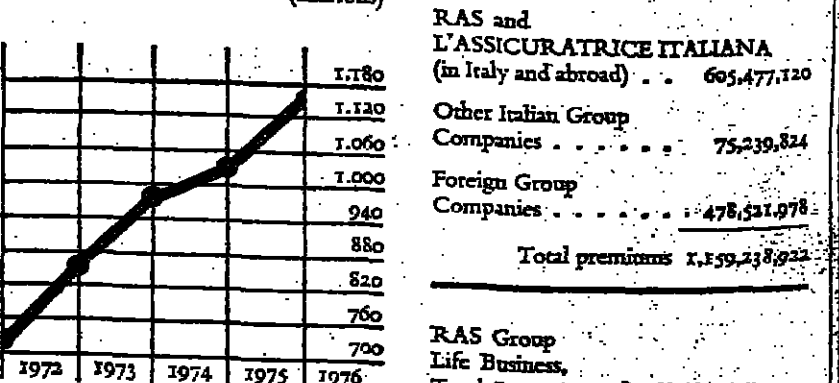
A new Board of Directors was elected to serve for the forthcoming three year period.

Mr. Ettore Lolli was re-elected Chairman at a Board Meeting held after the Annual General Meeting.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS  
RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES  
(in US \$)

	1976
Premium Income	343,835,345
Investment Income	34,321,719
Claims, Maturities and other Benefits paid	269,086,350
Insurance Reserves, General Branch	202,697,850
Insurance Reserves, Life Branch	399,068,498
Life Sums assured	1,075,413,569
Share Capital	36,071,429
General Reserves	69,322,708
Profit for the year	1,916,251

<b>PREMIUM INCOME OF THE RAS GROUP (ITALY AND ABROAD)</b>	<b>SALES OF THE RAS GROUP</b>
US \$	Premium income breakdown in 1976
(millions)	(in US \$)



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When you consider that more than half of the biggest U.S. industrials do business with Marine Midland, you get a good picture of how big we are. In fact, our deposits total \$8 billion, with \$2 billion in personal savings. We've got \$627 million in capital and reserves, and assets totaling \$10.6 billion.

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loans. And manage major international credits. We can also assist in generating funds in other capital markets, through our associates.

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**BANK**

**MARINE MIDLAND BANK** 

*All figures as of March 31, 1977*



هذه امانة الاصل

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(Continued on next page)

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**BANCO DI ROMA - BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO  
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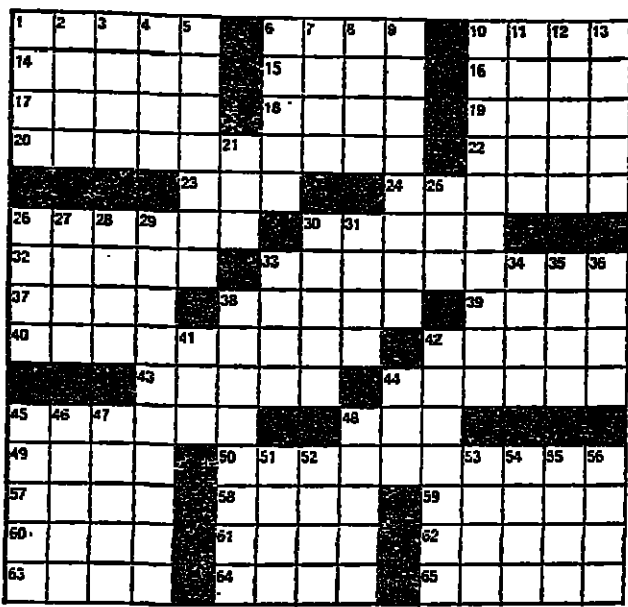
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Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Barclay Halsey Stuart Inc.		Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo
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Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Nationale de Paris		
Banque de Neufchâteau, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.		
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E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.	IBJ International Limited	Instituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino-Turin		
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Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgaise	Kuhn, Loeb and Co. International		
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July 7, 1977



## CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Hang about
  - 2 Tub rub
  - 3 Five-time Presidential candidate
  - 4 Be devoted to
  - 5 Medicinal plant
  - 6 Quod
  - 7 demonstrandum
  - 8 Assault
  - 9 Old salt's tale
  - 10 Author Gardner
  - 11 "All the —" (1939)
  - 12 Pretense
  - 13 Color of a fox
  - 14 Group of four
  - 15 Surprise for a bride-to-be
  - 16 Mecca in summer
  - 17 Doc and Hemingway
  - 18 Museum workers
  - 19 A son of Hera
  - 20 Beat
  - 21 Shortening
  - 22 Shakespearean protagonist
  - 23 Daughter of David
  - 24 — France
  - 25 Cometsok
  - 26 Glistens
- DOWN**
- 1 Muffed fly, e.g.
  - 2 Kon-Tiki material
  - 3 War-horse figures
  - 4 (Crosby)
  - 5 Habitat: Prefix
  - 6 Wrangle
  - 7 Mate
  - 8 Oil cartel
  - 9 Beat for Bernstein and Woodward
  - 10 Misrepresent
  - 11 They, in Torino
  - 12 European fish
  - 13 Sailors' patron
  - 14 Hindmost
  - 15 Printer
  - 16 Falstaff's drink
  - 17 Plato, to
  - 18 Aristotle
  - 19 Sterlet delicacy
  - 20 Modern frontier
  - 21 Took on hands
  - 22 Habituate
  - 23 Wine and dine
  - 24 Solitude
  - 25 Author Comfort
  - 26 Followed the hounds
  - 27 "Amores" poet
  - 28 Pursue one's way
  - 29 No la

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ALABAMA	72	Cloudy	MADRID	74	Cloudy
ALASKA	72	Fair	MILAN	74	Fair
ARIZONA	72	Fair	MONTREAL	74	Fair
ARKANSAS	72	Fair	MOSCOW	74	Fair
CALIFORNIA	72	Fair	MEXICO	74	Fair
CANADA	72	Fair	NEW YORK	74	Fair
COLORADO	72	Fair	PARIS	74	Fair
CONNECTICUT	72	Fair	PRAGUE	74	Fair
DELAWARE	72	Fair	ROME	74	Fair
DENVER	72	Fair	SAN FRANCISCO	74	Fair
FLORIDA	72	Fair	ST. LOUIS	74	Fair
GEORGIA	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
HAWAII	72	Fair	ST. PAUL	74	Fair
ILLINOIS	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
INDIANA	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
IOWA	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
KANSAS	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
KENTUCKY	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
LOUISIANA	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
MAINE	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
MARYLAND	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
MASSACHUSETTS	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
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MINNESOTA	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
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MONTANA	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
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NEVADA	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
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NEW MEXICO	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
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OHIO	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
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OREGON	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
PENNSYLVANIA	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
RHODE ISLAND	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
SOUTH CAROLINA	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
SOUTH DAKOTA	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
TENNESSEE	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
TEXAS	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
UTAH	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
Vermont	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
VIRGINIA	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
WASHINGTON	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
WEST VIRGINIA	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
WISCONSIN	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair
WYOMING	72	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	74	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: A.M. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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## CREDIT SUISSE

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## DUT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

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## FIDELITY (BERMUDA) LTD.

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## JARDINE WELLS

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## UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

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## BRIDGE

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## JUMBLE



## BOOKS

## THE GOAT, THE WOLF, AND THE C

By Gillian Martin. Scribner's. 186 pp. \$7.95

## CIRCLES

## A Washington Story

By Abigail McCarthy. Doubleday. 251 pp. \$7.

Reviewed by John Leonard

Forty-two-year-old Hannah Jackson in Gillian Martin's first novel, "The Goat, the Wolf, and the Crab," hasn't done much with her life except marry Henry, live in London, watch her two children grow up and go away, and feel that, somehow, she has missed the point: "There simply isn't enough of her to hold her interest by itself." And, "No, I don't think I've known what is usually meant by pain, or hunger. My condition has been chronic, never acute." She has "never thrown pepper at foxhounds or boycotted South African oranges." Even her own "encompassing distress" looks to her "like a fifteen-year-old." And anyway, she knew she was likely to cry, without quite meaning or wanting to, and who can regard as weighty and rational an explanation delivered through hiccupping?

The heart sinks because, we feel, the consciousness is about to be raised. Another long-playing record of whine will be put on the fiction machine in a room where the windows are nailed to their sills. That the author baffles this whine, that some music is heard, is a mysterious and affecting achievement.

Hannah learns that she has cancer, and decides to die. That is, she will permit the disease to run its course without therapies of chemicals or knives. In the unnatural light and forbidden time of her choosing—for once she will do something "without someone else's interests being the prime factor"—she intends to find out whether, outside the conventions, she can exist at all. Cancer liberates her into selfishness.

This selfishness takes several forms: being honest at suburban dinner parties; running off to a cottage in Suffolk where there are pornographic magazines, and having an affair with David, a pre-war journalist. While Hannah isn't very good at being selfish, at least she has her ecstatic binges, acquiesces herself with pain, and, in an odd way, honors her various contracts.

What is impressive about "The Goat, the Wolf, and the Crab" is its meticulousness in social and emotional observation, and the unusual sympathy Miss Martin extends to each of her characters. Hannah, of course, is the focus, and her confusions come to seem as real as our own; but even Henry is allowed his dignity. Nobody is a slogan or a cartoon. What surprises, considering the circumstances, is the amount of humor in the book, a humor that arises out of the knowledge of marriages. And what especially pleases is quiet, good writing. English prose so sure of itself that it never feels compelled to raise its voice.

## BRIDGE

By Alan...

South displayed perfect technique in making the slam deal shown in the diagram. He responded two clubs to the opening one-diamond bid, and jumped to three no-trump on the next round.

The North-South partnership did not regard the specific sequences—one diamond, two clubs, two hearts—as a strength-showing reverse. North had something in reserve, therefore, and issued an invitation to six no-trump that his partner accepted. In the absence of any suit agreement, the four no-trump bid should not be treated as Blackwood.

The opening lead of the spade

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♦	1♠	2♣	2♥
3♦	3♠	3NT	3NT
4NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ten.

Now the lead of queen ruined West, who gave declarer his 12th trick.

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## Ingshot's 66 Leads in Open

two bogies before stepping up for the longest hole on the course—the 506-yard-long 17th.

"My caddie and I decided we needed an eagle to make up for the bogie on the 16th," Foster said.

After a good drive, a 3-iron to the green and an 18-foot putt, Foster had his eagle and was 3 under par.

"I decided no more heroics and played safe for a par 4 on the 18th," he said.

Searing heat and strong winds hampered the early starters in the 156-strong field, but the wind dropped in the afternoon, favoring the long-hitting Americans.

Nicklaus had a 2-over par 37 on the back nine, including a 3-hole bogey at the par-4 6th hole, but recovered at the turn, and said, "I kept playing better as I went along."

He picked up four birdies for a sub-par total of 31 on the homeward section despite trouble on the grounds.

The pin placings were very

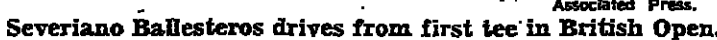
Belmont Park, at home against the leg in the Suburban. The weights never would have been better for the 3-year-old.

His owners knew better, now. They learned the hard way, by seeing Seattle Slew embarrass 7 16 lengths in a race in which he had so little to gain. The \$194,900 first money was a pittance compared to the millions lost in potential syndication value.

Seattle Slew never has been as exciting as Secretary. But he was undefeated. That was his great attraction. Now he faces a difficult summer and fall. J.O. Toomay may come East to challenge him in the Travers at Saratoga Aug. 20. Forego awaits them both, a weight-for-age, in the Woodward, Marlboro and Jockey Club Gold Cup during September and October.

By November, Seattle Slew's reputation may be seriously tarnished. If so, the owners have only to remember the words that were uttered a few hours following the freaked finish at Pimlico this spring.

"A horse like Seattle Slew, who so superior, gets beaten only because of the people around him making poor judgments," Jim McAvoy, the colt's veterinarian, observed.



## Its Title Hopes of Specialists

**Ingemar Stenmark**

decreasing its vertical drop and decreasing the number of gates. The new rule sets a minimum vertical drop of 300 meters for the men's and women's giant slalom course—it was 250 before—and states that the number of gates shall be 15 per cent of the vertical drop, plus or minus three.

## Major League Standings

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

#### Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York .....	48	25	.668	—
Baltimore .....	45	26	.536	1
Chicago .....	42	26	.532	1 1/2
Cleveland .....	37	39	.437	6 1/2
St. Louis .....	36	41	.461	7

Winesap	100	100	010	2	2	4
Winesap	200	000	000	2	4	5
Golds and Winesap	Caldwell	Caldwell	1-1			
Golds and Moore	W-Gloz	W-Gloz	2-6			

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